JEREMIAH SULLIVAN OF SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO,

HIS DESCENDANTS, AND COLLATERAL LINES

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Jeremiah Sullivan was born in 1807 near Dromagh, in the parish of Dromtariffe, barony of Duhallow, County of Cork, Ireland. He was the son of John Sullivan of Dromagh and Johannah Holliday of Newmarket. His grandfather was Timothy Sullivan, or O'Sullivan, and his grandmother's name was probably Margaret, of an O'Keefe family in Newmarket. A tradition as to a marriage into one of the more prominent families of O'Keefe has been current among the descendants of Jeremiah Sullivan, and is so circumstantial that it is probably authentic. Dromagh gets its name from the castle of Dromagh, built originally by an O'Keefe and held by them until after the revolution of 1688.

The best conjecture as to the branch of the O'Sullivans from which Jeremiah was descended derives it from the O'Sullivans of Drominagh Castle. This castle is shown as being only about four miles west of Dromagh in a map of the county of Cork in Charles Smith's "Ancient and Present State of the City and County of Cork," published in 1750. It is the nearest O'Sullivan castle, and this fact renders it extremely probable that the older families of O'Sullivan living around Dromagh are the descendants of one or more younger sons of the Drominagh line. No doubt what happened is that one of these O'Sullivans married an O'Keefe and settled on land belonging to the Dromagh O'Keefes. It should be stated as further evidence of connection with the O'Sullivans of Drominagh that the features of many descendants of Jeremiah bear a very strong resemblance to those of the Drominagh line, as shown in the noted Romney painting of Sir Richard Sullivan and in other portraits.

The O'Sullivans of Drominagh were a junior branch of the O'Sullivan Mor of Dunkerron. As such their line of descent is complete and well recorded all the way back to the original Sullivan, who, as noted in the old Irish annals, was a descendant of Owen Mor, the great South Ireland king who forced Conn of the Hundred Battles to divide the whole island with him. Owen Mor's son, Olioll Olum married Sabh or Sabia, the daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles; hence, all authentic Sullivans are descended both from Owen and Conn. Owen was a descendant of Heber, the oldest son of Milesius, the king of the Gaels, whose sons conquered Ireland in early times, while Conn was a descendant of Heremon, another son of Milesius.

The O'Sullivan Mor are the older line of O'Sullivans, the younger and more numerous line being the O'Sullivan Beare who are found in the Bantry Bay region. In former times the head of the sept, the O'Sullivan Mor of Dunkerron, had the privilege of presiding at any meeting of the clan chiefs of Desmond. In Sir Wm. Betham's "Genealogical Notes Relative to the Family of O'Sullivan," published about 1804, there is a detailed pedigree of the O'Sullivans of Drominagh as well as considerable material about the O'Sullivan Mor and the family in general. He seeks to show that with the extinction of the direct male line of Dunkerron, the title of O'Sullivan Mor had passed to Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Kt., the eldest of the Drominagh line living at that time. He relates that the castle of Drominagh was built by Murtough O'Sullivan Mor, Lord of Dunkerron, in the Fourteenth Century for his grandson, Philip, who being a younger son was not in line to inherit Dunkerron.

The pedigree as given by Betham lists the marriages of each owner of Drominagh, being in that respect more complete than many old pedigrees. It is apparent, however, that several generations have been skipped, as the number listed up to 1700 is much too small to cover such a period. The missing generations are to be found in O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," Volume I, page 271. O'Hart lists the Drominagh line as a junior branch of the so-called "Vera O'Sullivans" of Cappanacush Castle in Kerry. In this he appears to be wrong, as Betham presents detailed evidence from inscriptions on one of the stones of Drominagh castle and from tombstones in the Newmarket and Dromtariffe cemeteries, to support his views.

An examination of the pedigree is interesting as showing the various families that helped make up the O'Sullivan stock. Starting with Philip, the first Lord of Drominagh, and using the O'Hart numbers for the generations, the list as far as 1700 is:

115.	Philip O'Sullivan	married	Honora O'Connor Kerry
116.	Donal	"	Joanna MacCarthy
117.	Richard	"	Una O'Neill
118.	Owen	"	Graine MacCarthy
119.	Donal	"	Maeve O'Donnell
120.	Philip	"	Nelly, daughter of Owen O'Sullivan Mor
121.	Ruadhraih (Roger)	"	Mor (or Moyra) Fitzmaurice
122.	Donal	"	Julia O'Donovan
123.	Owen	"	Elizabeth Fitzgerald
124.	Roger	"	Sheela MacCarthy of Drishane
125.	Donal	"	Ellen Mac Auliffe
126.	John	"	Mary O'Keefe of Killeen
127.	Teig (Timothy)	"	Joanna O'Callaghan of Clonmeen

[illegible]	:	[illegible]
[illegible]	:	[illegible]
[illegible]	:	[illegible]
[illegible]	:	[illegible]
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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The generations omitted by Betham are 116 to 122 inclusive. Otherwise the two lists are identical. It should be noted, however, that although Betham also gives "Elizabeth" Fitzgerald as the name of the wife of Owen, No. 123, the tombstone inscription he quotes makes it clear that the name was "Catherine" Fitzgerald and that she was one of the family of the Earl of Desmond.

The implications of this family tree are numerous and interesting. Not only had the family intermarried with some of the best Milesian families in the land, but there were two alliances with leading Anglo-Norman families as well, the Fitzmaurices and the Fitzgeralds. Both of these families were originally descended from Raymond LeGros, the right-hand man of Richard de Clare (Strongbow), the leader of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in the reign of Henry II. Raymond had married a sister of Strongbow.

A still more interesting corollary of these marriages is that both families had intermarried with descendants of Edward I, King of England. This descent is set out in Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent," page 37, footnote, and begins with Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Edward, who married Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. Their daughter married James Butler of Ormond, and a Butler daughter married James Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond. This remote descent from British royalty may not seem impressive to Sullivans who can trace their descent to the High Kings of Ireland, but some aspects of it are nevertheless intriguing. The line of Edward I goes back, of course, to William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, and Charlemagne. As Edward's wife was Eleanor of Castile, there is a connection here with the royalty of Spain.

The wife of Henry I, Edward's ancestor, was a granddaughter of King Duncan of Scotland, that Duncan whose murder by MacBeth has been depicted by Shakespeare. Another implication is descent from the chief actors in the Magna Carta episode. Humphrey de Bohun's ancestor, Henry de Bohun, was one of the barons named to enforce Magna Carta, the so-called "sureties," and King John, of course, the grandfather of Edward I, was the party of the first part on that historic occasion.

The ancestors of Jeremiah Sullivan lived near Dromagh as early as 1700 and probably considerably earlier. The oldest tombstone is the plot where members of the family are buried in Dromtariffe cemetery bears the 1700 date. In order to determine where the Dromagh branch connects with the Drominagh line a review of the history of the three Lords of Drominagh, who conclude the list above given, is necessary. Donal O'Sullivan (125), and John O'Sullivan (126) were both killed in 1652 in the defense of their castle against the Cromwellian forces. Teig or Timothy (127) appears to have been a posthumous child. He lived from 1652 to 1706, and seems to have made his residence at Clonfert near Newmarket. The Dromagh ancestor cannot have been a younger brother of Teig, but was probably a younger brother of John (126) and therefore a son of Donal (125).

Despite the destruction of their castle and the loss of much of their property in the seventeenth century, the Drominagh O'Sullivans rose to great prominence in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The younger son of Teig, Cornelius, made a wealthy marriage and settled in Cork. His older brother Philip also selected Cork as place of residence. In Cork Philip's son, Benjamin, fell in love with Bridget Limric, the daughter of

an Anglican dean, and on marrying her became an Anglican. It was probably at this time that he dropped the "O" from his name. Some time later he received a lucrative government appointment as clerk of the Crown for the counties of Cork and Waterford.

As the sons grew up the family transferred its activities to England. Through the influence of a relative, Laurence Sullivan, or Sulivan, about whom more will be told later, the second son John received an appointment in the service of the East India Company at Masulipatam in the Madras area. These were the days of Clive and Warren Hastings. Servants of the East India Company frequently acquired riches quickly. They were paid only a nominal sum but could trade on their own account and in this way many speedily rolled up fortunes. John apparently was of this group for on his return to England he was soon the owner of three estates, one of which he named "Drominagh." In the early 1800's he became under-secretary for war and was long prominent in public life.

The third son, Richard Joseph, also went to India, but did not stay long. Nevertheless he seems to have become prosperous and to have had lucrative connections with the East India Company after his return. He was a member of parliament from 1787 to 1796 and again in 1802. When Pitt returned to power he had him created a baronet, Sir Richard Joseph of Thames-Ditton, Surrey. Sir Richard was an accomplished literary man as well as a political figure. Among his works were books of travels and legal and philosophical treatises. It is noteworthy too that he did not forget his Irish background, as evidenced by the fact that his last piece of writing was an essay on the Milesian families, and also by the fact that when made

a baronet he retained the old O'Sullivan coat of arms.

The eldest son of the line, Benjamen, went to India too, and eventually became a judge. He was appointed one of the Puisne judges at Madras in the first decade of the nineteenth century and at this time was knighted. He is said to have dropped one "l" from the name, spelling it "Sulivan." As has been noted, Laurence Sullivan customarily spelled the name this way also.

The baronetcy founded by Sir Richard is still in existence. The present baronet, the seventh of the line, is Sir Frederick, a septuagenarian Anglican clergyman. That the family is not so prosperous as formerly may be deduced from the fact that the beautiful life-size painting of Sir Richard by Romney has passed out of its possession and is now in the United States. It has sold for as much as $25,000. One other descendant of Sir Richard deserves passing comment. She is his granddaughter, Barberina Sullivan, Lady Grey, who was one of the founders of the Girls Friendly Societies in the Anglican Church during the nineteenth century.

Since Laurence Sulivan, the East India Company magnate, is described as a relative of Benjamin Sullivan and his family, it is highly probable that he too stemmed from the Drominagh O'Sullivans. It may be that he was a son of Cornelius O'Sullivan of Cork, because of the fact that he gave the name of Stephen to his son and that name came into the Cornelius O'Sullivan line through the marriage of Cornelius with the daughter of the merchant, Stephen Galwey. It is not significant that Betham does not mention him because he was interested chiefly in the direct family of Sir Richard. Laurence Sulivan seems to have been a powerful character with marked commercial ability, and a great factor in winning and holding the British

dominion in India. He was a consistent and loyal supporter of Warren Hastings, whose course is now recognized to have been far-seeing and patriotic. When Hastings was impeached due to the efforts of a political faction led by Edmund Burke and Sir Philip Francis, one of the charges was that Hastings had authorized "A corrupt contract for the sale of opium given in 1781 to Stephen Sulivan, son of Laurence Sulivan." Mervyn Davies ("Strange Destiny, a Biography of Warren Hastings," page 400) says this part of the indictment was "demonstrably stupid and false." He gives an interesting picture of Laurence Sulivan: "Occasionally a man of real weight was elected to the chairmanship (of the Board of Directors) and became a powerful figure. Laurence Sulivan was such a man. Domineering and dictatorial, he was one of the few men in the East India House who had first-hand knowledge of India, and he used that knowledge to make his influence supreme. First elected chairman in 1758, he became for many years a great power in the company, hated by some, courted by more, feared by all." Ibid page 45.

In regard to the numbers used by O'Hart to designate the different generations in the pedigree cited earlier, it would appear that these are the numbers of the generations starting with King Milesius, said to have been a contemporary of Solomon, about 1000 B.C. By this reckoning Jeremiah Sullivan, if assumed to be contemporary with a grandson of Sir Richard, would be in the 132nd generation.

The coat-of-arms used by the Drominagh branch is identical with the oldest O'Sullivan coat-of-arms, that given in Burke's General Armoury as pertaining to all O'Sullivans. It is said to have been used by the

sept at the battle of Clontarf, but this is somewhat unlikely of the coat-of-arms as such inasmuch as coats-of-arms are usually thought to have originated in the time of the Crusades. The motto is "Lamh foisdineach an uachtar." This is translated by heraldic authorities as meaning "What we gain by conquest we keep by clemency." The literal meaning of the Gaelic words is "The loyal (or friendly) hand to the top." It appears that "The loyal hand" was the emblem of the O'Sullivans just as "The red hand" was of the O'Neils, and the motto was a battle cry or rallying cry of the sept with the general significance "O'Sullivan to the top."

The lions in the coat-of-arms find their explanation in a legend narrated by O'Hart (Irish Pedigrees, Volume I, page 55): "Milesius of Spain bore three lions on his shield or standard for the following reason, namely, that in his travels in his younger days into foreign countries, passing through Africa, he, by his cunning and valour, killed in one morning three lions, and that in memory of so noble and valiant an exploit he always bore three lions on his shield, which his two surviving sons, Heber and Heremon, and his grandson, Heber Donn, son of Ir, after their conquest of Ireland, divided amongst them, as well as they did the country, each of them bearing a lion in his shield and banner, but of different colours; which the chiefs of their posterity continue to this day, some with additions and differences, others plain and entire as they had it from their ancestors."

Some explanation is desirable of the given names frequently found among the O'Sullivans. Owen, of course, is after Owen Mor, and means "well born," the same as Eugene, the Greek form, which is sometimes

used. Cornelius or Conn preserves the memory of Conn of the Hundred Battles. Jeremiah is an attempt to give a Christian form to Diarmuid, the name of a popular hero in the Finn McCool cycle of stories. Timothy is a similar effort to Anglicize or Christianize the Gaelic name Teig or Tighe, meaning a poet. Donal is another Gaelic name, which is at times replaced by Daniel in English. For the women Ellen was the most popular name, probably adopted from the frequent Eleanor among their Anglo-Norman neighbors and compeers. Joan, Joanna, or Johanna, was customary among the McCarthys with whom the O'Sullivans intermarried, which may account for their taking it, too. Sheila is simply the Gaelic way of saying Julia.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN'S LIFE

Jeremiah was born on a tract of land near Dromagh called "Park-na-Spur" or "Field of the Spurs" because of the many spurs that were found there after a battle in Cromwellian times, probably about 1652, in the same campaign when Lord Broghill attacked Drominagh Castle. This land appears to have been a holding of the family for many generations. It is located in the townland of Duccleagh, and is now a part of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Sullivan Kiely of Rossglas House, Dromagh, Banteer, a granddaughter of Margaret, Jeremiah's sister.

Jeremiah grew up in the Dromagh neighborhood and seems to have lived on the land in the same manner as his father. The family was not a large one, the only other member of it that is known being the sister, Margaret. Jeremiah was of slight build, and had brown hair and grey or blue eyes. It was probably 1837 before he married, when he was in his

thirtieth year. He went outside the parish for his wife, choosing Mary Moylan of Millstreet, about eight miles away, in the parish of Drishane. She was a buxom type, of rather firm character, and had dark brown hair and blue eyes. Her parents were Denis and Ellen Moylan, but as to the maiden name of the mother nothing is known. There has been some speculation as to whether these Moylans were of the same branch as General Stephen Moylan who was on Washington's staff during the Revolution and later a commander of dragoons. General Moylan's family, however, were mercantile people who had resided for some time in and around the city of Cork. While there are not many Moylans, the name is not a Milesian clan name and could be borne by diverse families with different ancestry.

Seven children were born to Jeremiah and Mary Moylan Sullivan, in the following order: John 1838, Johanna 1841, Timothy (Ted) 1842, Jeremiah 1845, William 1847, Mary Ellen 1849, Cornelius 1850. All had light brown hair except William, who was red-headed, and Cornelius, whose hair was black. They were blue or grey-eyed with the exception of Jeremiah whose eyes were a light brown.

The removal to the United States took place in 1853. The causes are not known, other than that Jeremiah and his wife were affected by the general impulse to leave the country which began in the famine period of the 40's. The famine was now over, and the young Ireland rebellion of 1848 was a thing of the past. A national exposition was held at Cork in 1852 in an effort to symbolize better times. But the urge to emigrate continued, stimulated undoubtedly by the letters of those who had already gone to the land of promise. The only vessel that sailed from Cork in

the summer of 1853 was the bark Vermont, of New Orleans. (New York Journal of Commerce, August 25, 1853). This must have been the ship that carried Jeremiah and his family. It reached New York on August 25, the birthday of the youngest, Conn. The newspaper records the voyage took 62 days, and that the ship carried 132 passengers and a cargo of iron, and experienced some heavy weather.

The family appears to have gone directly from New York to Ohio, locating in Chippewa township, Wayne County. There were coal mines here and it is probable that others from the Dromagh neighborhood had previously settled here. There was coal mining near Dromagh, owing to the development by the Leaders (owners of Dromagh Castle) of a vein of coal extending from near Kanturk almost to Millstreet. It would be natural for men who had done coal mining to seek out the coal mines in the new world. Whether the Moylans came at this time, or had come earlier, or came later, is not known, but certain it is that Michael, Dennis, and Patrick Moylan, brothers of Mary Moylan Sullivan, settled in this same general neighborhood in Ohio during the 1850's.

In 1854 Jeremiah removed from Wayne County to the farm in Franklin Township, Summit County, where he resided during the remainder of his life. It is right across the line from Wayne County and close to the Chippewa mining development. He probably took it on a contract for a deed, as he did not acquire title until 1860. The farm is about a quarter of a mile below Warwick on the Clinton-Warwick road, being on the left hand side as one crosses the bridge over the Chippewa creek. At the date of this writing

it is in the possession of Mrs. Tom Bowen, widow of the step-son of John Sullivan, Jeremiah's oldest son. The principal town in the immediate vicinity at this time was Canal Fulton, and it was here that the Sullivan children secured their education for the most part.

Soon the 1860's came, bringing the tempestuous period of the Civil War. At the beginning of 1862 John, then about 23, participated as sergeant in the organization of the Third Independent Ohio Battery. He was second lieutenant by October of 1862 and was captain in the final year of the war, serving at Vicksburg and on the march from Atlanta to the sea. Jeremiah (the younger) although only a little over 16, tried his best to enlist over the objections of his mother, and finally was taken into the Third Ohio Battery through the intercession of his brother, John, who represented to the mother that he could keep an eye on him there. He finished the war as a sergeant. Years later he was to be known as "Colonel" Sullivan, through becoming colonel of a National Guard regiment in Cleveland. Another of the boys, Ted, came near being involved in the war by the draft, but this caused so much distress to the father, to whom Ted was the apple of his eye, that in order to keep "that grand boy of his" out of the army he raised money and bought a substitute for him.

After the war the children began leaving home one by one and prospered for the most part. The census of 1870 shows only William, Ellen, and Conn at home. Johanna had married John Murphy and had six children by this time. Ted was married and living in Canal Fulton, operating a store there. Jeremiah lived but one year longer, dying in 1871. He was not fated to see any of the noteworthy achievements of his sons except the remarkable

display of military ability by John in rising from a sergeantcy to a captaincy and meeting all the exigencies of this situation. His wife, Mary, was more fortunate, surviving until 1882. She lived to see Ted become treasurer of Stark County and Jeremiah become a State Senator. She also must have seen the beginnings of Jeremiah's commercial career which was later to culminate in his extraordinary success as a banker and financier. During her final years she lived at Canal Fulton, close to many of her children and grandchildren. The graves of Jeremiah and Mary and several of their children are located here.

COLLATERAL LINES

In the year 1861 the first representative of a collateral branch of the family came to America in the person of Michael Sullivan, son of Margaret, Jeremiah's sister. She had married Denis Sullivan, a member of another old line of Sullivans living in the Dromagh vicinity. Michael visited with his uncle at the farm in Summit County until he got his bearings. Eventually he located at Akron, Ohio, the county seat of Summit County, where three of his children, John M., Alice (Mrs. James W. Ely), and Margaret (Mrs. Albert C. Wing), still reside. Another of Margaret's descendants, a granddaughter, Elizabeth Sullivan, came to the United States at a much later time. She is the daughter of Margaret Sullivan, sister of the above-mentioned Michael, who retained the family name through marrying Jeremiah Sullivan, member of another Sullivan family in the Dromagh neighborhood and not related, at least in any appreciable degree. Elizabeth married John Jennings (recently deceased) and resides at 143 Park Street, East Orange, New Jersey, with her four children, John, Jr., Robert,

Many of Margaret's descendants are still residing in Ireland. Among these are two sisters of Elizabeth, Mrs. Hannah Kiely of Dromagh, widow of Michael Kiely, who is mentioned earlier in this brochure, and Mrs. Margaret O'Callaghan, Roserie Villas, Western Road, Mardyke, Cork. Mrs. Kiely received training as a nurse in New York City and resided in this country many years. Another branch of the family is found in County Leix. These are the children of Patrick O'Sullivan, brother of Michael. One of them is Miss Sarah A. O'Sullivan of Ballacolla, Leix. It will be noted that this branch uses the "O'Sullivan" form of the name. Michael Sullivan also used this form as late as 1875.

As to the Moylans, the only known living representatives are Miss Bessie Nicholas, Miss Mary Nicholas, and Dennis Nicholas, grandchildren of Dennis Moylan through his daughter Ellen. They live at 352 Perkins, Akron, Ohio. A search for Moylans at Millstreet disclosed there are none of this immediate family remaining in Eire.

There has been some speculation among the descendants of Jeremiah Sullivan as to whether they are related in any manner to Major-General John Sullivan of New Hampshire, who played a distinguished part in the Revolutionary War. The relationship is very distant, but at that is closer than merely bearing the same surname and being descended from the original Sullivan. General Sullivan was a descendant of a junior branch of the O'Sullivan Beare, known as the O'Sullivans of Ardea Castle, County Kerry. Both the O'Sullivans of Ardea and the O'Sullivans of Drominagh had intermarried with the O'Sullivan Mor of Dunkerron some generations after the founding of each branch, the Ardea line in the 123rd generation from Milesius

and the Drominagh line in the 120th generation. Still an earlier connection is through the McDonough-McCarthys of Duhallow, Philip the founder of Drominagh, being the offspring of a marriage with the Duhallow family in the 114th generation and the Ardea line making such a marriage in the 122nd generation. There may also be a relationship through the McCarthys of Muskerry. General Sullivan's grandfather, Philip O'Sullivan of generation No. 127, married Joanna McCarthy who was in part descended from the Muskerry McCarthys. Roger or Rory O'Sullivan of Drominagh, of generation No. 124, as noted earlier had married Sheila McCarthy of Drishane, a branch of the Muskerry line. It is noteworthy also that a sister of the above Joanna McCarthy was the mother of General Sir John O'Sullivan of the Cappanacush Line, who was the chief of staff of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Enough has been said to show that descent from the Drominagh O'Sullivans implies some degree of relationship to several other famous lines.

Compiled in May 1942 by Oscar M. Sullivan, 1596 Hewitt Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. Information concerning home and immediate ancestors of Jeremiah Sullivan provided by Mrs. Hannah S. Kiely, Dromagh, Banteer, Eire.

SOURCES
(Besides those noted in the text)

Life of General John Sullivan, Amory, 1868.
History of Stark County, Ohio, (containing biography of Cornelius H. Sullivan page 789) Perrin, 1881.
Who's Who in America, 1918 (Biographical sketch of Jeremiah J. Sullivan)

Arms - Per fess, the base per pale; in chief, or, a dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping a sword, erect, pomel and hilt, gules, the blade entwined with a serpent, proper; between two lions, rampant, respecting each other, of the second; the dexter base, vert, charged with a buck, trippant, gold; on the sinister base per pale, argent and sable, a boar, passant, counterchanged.

Crest - On a ducal coronet, or, a Robin, in the beak a sprig of laurel, proper.

Motto - Lamh Foisdineach An Uachtar.

(Note: In regard to the serpent in the coat of arms the following from O'Hart, Volume 1, page 268, footnote, is interesting: "It is worthy of remark in connection with the claim of the O'Sullivan family to be the senior branch of the house of Heber, who was the eldest son of Milesius, that the flag of the Milesians represented a dead serpent entwined around a rod, in commemoration of the rod of Moses by which he cured the neck of Gaodhal when stung by a serpent; while the ancient arms of this family was a dexter hand couped at the wrist; grasping a sword erect, the blade entwined with a serpent, etc." Gaodhal, or Gael, as explained by O'Hart, Volume 1, page 49, was an ancestor of Milesius, ten generations earlier, from whom the Gaels are named. He was supposed to have been cured of a snake-bite by Moses who laid his rod on the wounded place.)

APPENDIX

Genealogical Chart

(To accompany "Jeremiah Sullivan of Summit County, Ohio, His Descendants, and Collateral Lines")

130 Timothy O'Sullivan, Dromagh, Ireland, m. Margaret O'Keefe, Newmarket

131 John Sullivan, Dromagh, m. Johanna Holliday, Newmarket

132 Jeremiah Sullivan (1807-1871) of Dromagh, and Summit County, Ohio, m. Mary Moylan (1810-1882), Millstreet

133 John Sullivan (1838-1894), Warwick, Ohio, m. Ellen Roach Bowen Captain, 3rd Independent Ohio Battery, 1864-5

134 Wm. H. Sullivan (1868-1901), Warwick, Ohio, Educator

134 Nellie Sullivan (deceased)

134 Jennie (Johanna) Sullivan (d. 1942), m. Harry Flickinger, Barberton, Ohio

135 Eleanor Flickinger, m. Henry Richards, Akron, Ohio

135 Harriet Flickinger

135 Thos. Flickinger, Akron

134 Jeremiah Sullivan (died s. p.)

133 Johanna Sullivan (1841-1920) m. John Murphy, Canal Fulton, Ohio

134 John C. Murphy, Columbus, Ohio, m. (1) Anna Corder (2) Alberta Rowland

135 Minnie F. Murphy

134 William Murphy, Nilwood, Illinois (died s. p.)

134 Mary A. Murphy (deceased)

134 James J. Murphy (died s. p.)

134 Henry L. Murphy (d. 1941), Salt Lake City, Utah, m. Elizabeth Labbe, Canal Fulton, Ohio

135 Henry Cletus Murphy

135 John Nelson Murphy

135 Mary Thelma Murphy

135 Wilbur Murphy

135 Rhea Murphy

135 Ruth Murphy (deceased)

135 Grace Murphy

135 Stanley Murphy

135 Mildred Murphy

134 Ella M. Murphy (d. 1907)

134 Charles S. Murphy, San Francisco, Calif., m. Margaret Nicely

135 Carlyle Murphy

135 Charles Murphy

134 Frances E. Murphy m. George E. Earley (deceased), Massillon, Ohio

135 Lucille M. Earley, Massillon, Ohio

134 Edward J. Murphy, Columbus, Ohio, m. Ella Edwards

135 Lelia M. Murphy

135 Leroy Edward Murphy

133 Timothy Sullivan (1842-1887) m. Mary Cove, Canal Fulton, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, business man; founder, Capital City Dairy Co.

134 Pauline Sullivan, Columbus, Ohio, and Paris, France

134 Cove W. Sullivan, Columbus, Ohio, accountant, m. Mary Dun,
Columbus, Ohio

135 Cove W. Sullivan, Jr., m. Polly Bonney
Atlanta, Ga., architectural engineer

135 David Sullivan, Columbus, Ohio

134 Stanley Jeremiah Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa.,
m. Anna Cecelia McNamara, Elmira, N. Y.
Pres. the Edward A. Carroll Co., Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

135 Catherine Elizabeth Sullivan (Sister Mary Anne Stanislaus,
Sisters of St. Joseph)

135 Margaret Louise Sullivan m. Edward T. Nahill, Philadelphia

136 Margery Anne Nahill

136 Stanley Sullivan Nahill

136 Edward Thomas Nahill, Jr.

135 Robert Cove Sullivan, m. Mary Alexine McArdle, Phila., Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Secretary the Edward A. Carroll Co., Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

136 Alexine Anne Sullivan

136 Barbara Anne Sullivan

136 Stanley Jeremiah Sullivan 2d

136 Robert Cove Sullivan, Jr.

134 Percy G. Sullivan, Columbus, Ohio, former Far East
Representative Standard Oil Co.

134 Samuel Sullivan (died s.p.)

133 Jeremiah J. Sullivan (1845-1922) m. Selina Jane Brown
Cleveland, Ohio, founder Central National Bank;
Financier and civic leader ("Who's Who in America," 1918)

134 Corliss Esmonde Sullivan (1876-1939)
Chairman of Board, Central National Bank
("Who's Who in America," 1938-39)

134 Selma Sullivan (1875-1940). Cleveland, O., philanthropist

134 Helen Sullivan m. Harold F. Seymour, Cleveland, Ohio

135 Richard Seymour, Cleveland, Ohio

135 Elizabeth Seymour (now of Honolulu, T.H.) m. Dudley C. Lewis

133 William Sullivan (died s.p.)

133 Mary Ellen Sullivan (1849-1920)

133 Cornelius H. Sullivan (1850-1901) m. Catherine Marx (1852-1937),
Columbus, O., business man Massillon, Ohio

134 Jeremiah Clarence Sullivan m. Emilie Schneider, Columbus, Ohio.
449 Oakland Park Ave., Columbus, Ohio
Author and pageant producer.

135 Virgil Cornelius Sullivan, Rye, N. Y., m. Dorothy Nelson
Partner in Granbery Marache & Lord, New York
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

136 Nelson Cornelius Sullivan

136 Jeremiah Greer Sullivan

136 Norman Donal Sullivan

135 Norman Melchior Sullivan, Ravenna, Ohio,
Assistant engineer, Ravenna Ordnance Plant

135 John Ardan Sullivan m. Josephine Thomas, Columbus, Ohio,
160 Maple Street, Springfield, Mass.
Engineer, Fisk Rubber Co.

136 Karen Sullivan

134 Oscar M. Sullivan, m. Bessie L. Ness, Dawson, Minnesota
1596 Hewitt Ave., St. Paul, Minn.,
Referee, Social Security Board ("Who's Who in America," 1933, 1940-41)

135 Oscar Norbert Sullivan, St. Paul, Minnesota,
Philatelist and numismatist

135 Ronald Ness Sullivan, m. Stella Polta, St. Paul, Minn.
1825 N. Pascal, St. Paul, Minn.
Chemical Research Ass't., Twin City Ordnance Plant

136 Gerald Joseph Sullivan

135 Lindley Dermot Sullivan, m. Doris Brehmer, Minneapolis, Minn.
1467 Alameda St., St. Paul, Minn.
Accountant, State Division of Employment and Security

134 Edward Arthur Sullivan (1883-1909) m. Emma Bayer, Columbus, O.
Cleveland, O., merchandise broker.

134 Henry Ross Sullivan m. Louise Rose, Cleveland, Ohio
2833 Courtland Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio.
Former property manager, Central National Bank of Cleveland; now real estate dealer.

135 Arthur Joseph Sullivan, m. Margie Gary Shields, Akron, O.
3363 Warrensville Center Road, Shaker Heights, O.
(Temporarily with Petroleum Section, O.P.A., Washington)
Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

135 Bruce Cornelius Sullivan, Lieutenant, U. S. Air Force

135 Gloria Louise Sullivan

Descendants of Margaret Sullivan, Sister of Jeremiah,

Residing or Who Have Resided in U. S.

132 Margaret Sullivan, Dromagh, Ireland, m. Denis Sullivan, Dromagh, Ireland

133 Michael Sullivan, m. Margaret Murphy (sister of John Murphy, husband of Johannah Sullivan)
Akron, O., merchant

134 Margaret Sullivan m. Albert C. Wing
444 Dayton Street, Akron, Ohio.

134 John Mark Sullivan m. Cecilia M. Loeffler, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1162 Woodward Ave., Akron, Ohio.
Pres., Oliver Furniture Co.

135 Rev. John Vincent Sullivan, S.S.
Professor, St. Edward's Seminary, Kenmore, Washington

135 Rev. Thomas Francis Sullivan
Ass't pastor, St. Malachi's Church, Cleveland, Ohio

135 James Oliver Sullivan, Ass't. Mgr., Oliver Furniture Co., Akron, Ohio

135 Rosemary Sullivan, Akron, Ohio

134 Alice Sullivan m. James Wm. Bly, Kent, Ohio
812 Aberdeen Street, Akron, Ohio

135 Margaret Grace Bly m. Bernard L. Zeisig, Akron, O.
1254 Oakland Ave., Akron, O.

136 Richard Wm. Zeisig

136 Bernard Thos. Zeisig

136 Robert Patrick Zeisig

136 Mary Margaret Zeisig

135 Mary Elizabeth Bly m. John Robt. Dietrich, Akron, O.

134 Stephen Sullivan, m. Lillie Chadwick, East Liverpool, O.
903 Princeton Street, E. Liverpool, O.
Potter

135 Laurence Sullivan, East Liverpool, O., potter.

135 Donald Sullivan (deceased)

135 Mildred Sullivan

134 Wm. Henry Sullivan, Akron, Ohio

133 Margaret Sullivan, Dromagh, Ireland, m. Jeremiah Sullivan, Dromagh, Ireland

134 Hannah Sullivan, Dromagh, m. Michael Kiely, Dromagh

134 Elizabeth Sullivan, m. John Jennings, East Orange, N.J. (d. 1941)
145 Park St., East Orange, N.J.

135 John Jennings, Jr., Insurance Expert

135 Robert Jennings, M.D.

135 Margaret Jennings, teacher

135 Anne Jennings, teacher
(All above reside at 145 Park St., East Orange, N.J.)

The numbers are those of the generations beginning with King Milesius, in the same manner as in O'Hart. In the first part of the chart all of No. 133 are children of Jeremiah Sullivan and in the second part are children of Margaret Sullivan. Those of generations 134, 135, and 136 are children of the member of the preceding generation whose name they follow.

(In one place O'Hart has listed Milesius as No. 36 in the pedigree of Irish kings. As a large amount of these pedigrees is mythical and one hundred generations would be much too short a span back to Milesius' time, it would be more reasonable to consider the numbers used above as showing the number of generations from Milesius.)